(b) to (d) The World Bank in its report 'Secondary Education in India: Universalizing Opportunity' (January, 2009) has *inter alia* mentioned that India's gross enrolment rate at the secondary level of 40% is below that of countries in East Asia and Latin America. It also mentions that the focus of public investment in India over the last 15 years has been on primary education, and that secondary education is highly inequitable across the States and requires more attention. The report also cites instances of international research regarding the impact of secondary education suggesting that it is critical to breaking the inter-generational transmission of poverty.

(e) Central Government recognizes the need to make substantial improvement to the secondary education sector. A new scheme called "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" has been launched to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. It seeks to ensure availability of secondary schools within reasonable distance of every habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at the secondary stage by conforming all schools to the prescribed norms. An outlay of Rs.20,120 crore has been provided for this scheme during the Eleventh Plan. The total allocation for secondary education has also been increased from Rs.4,325 crore in the Tenth Plan to Rs.53550 crore in the Eleventh Plan.

Schemes for developing hidden talent of poor students at schools

†1758. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:
SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government for developing the hidden talent of poor students at school and college level in the country, especially in rural and hilly areas;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up a fund specifically for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Details of the major schemes being implemented by the Government to develop latent potential of poor students at school and college level, are as follows:

Department of School Education and Literacy

S.No.	Schemes/Programmes
1	2
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
2.	Midday Meal (MDM) Scheme
3.	National Literacy Mission (NLMA)
4.	Revamped Lifelong Education and Awareness Programme (LEAP)
5.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme
6.	National Open Schooling
7.	Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme
8.	Kendriya Vidyalayas Scheme
9.	Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) Scheme
10.	Scheme for Universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of education at secondary stage (SUCCESS)
11.	Scheme to start 6000 New Model Schools
12.	Scheme to use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools
13.	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) (Residential Schools/Hostels Scheme
14.	Girl Child Incentive Scheme
15.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) Scheme
16.	Vocational Education Scheme
17.	National Programme for Education of Girls for Elementary Level (NPEGEL)
	Department of Higher Education
18.	Open and Distance Learning Schemes
19.	IGNOU Skill development Schemes
20.	Remedial Coaching Schemes SCs/STs/Minorities
21.	Reservation in Admissions in Central Educational Institutions as per Act, 2006
22.	New Community Colleges/Community Polytechnics
23.	Establishment of new central universities in uncovered states
24.	Setting up of 374 model degree colleges in low GER districts
25.	Incentivising State Government for expansion, inclusion and excellence
26.	Scheme to give UGC grants to hitherto uncovered State Universities (150) and Colleges (6000) through UGC grants
27.	National Education Mission through ICT

1	2
28.	Establishment of new Polytechnics in unserved/under served districts
29.	Strengthening and upgradation of 400 Polytechnics
30.	Construction of Women's Hostels in Polytechnics
31.	Sanction of Scholarship for students belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities
32.	Scheme of the construction of Girls Hostels
33.	Scheme to permit 2nd shifts in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics
34.	Merit Scholarship Scheme for Economically Weaker Section Students
35.	Establishment of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
36.	Various Research Fellowships Programmes
37.	Scheme to establish a large number of new Central Education Institutions such as new IITs, IIMs, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Schools of Planning and Architecture, Central Universities, Indian Institute of Information Technology and National Institutes of Technologies.

Besides the above, a new Central Sector Scheme to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association, for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams, from recognized institutions in India has been approved.

(b) and (c) Depending upon the fund requirements of each scheme, necessary budget provisions are made under respective budget heads/sub heads.

Indian Institute of Information Technology

1759. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:
SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the time-frame by which the aforesaid academy is likely to be established in the State;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Government of Gujarat has agreed to provide land as well as required equity for the establishment of IIIT;

(d) the contribution of the State Government and the Central Government; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?